

Eagle Lake Knights of Columbus WILL SELL BBQ Chickens This Sunday

Reserved Orders Only!!
Chickens to be picked up at the K.C. Hall on
Pendleton Street between 11:00 and 12:30
Call to reserve your order before 12 noon
the Saturday before!!

Price: \$3.00 for whole chicken; \$1.75 for half
To place orders call:
During the day: Andrew Harbich 234-5524
At Night: Chuck Stephens 234-5340

Cross-Fencing Hailed As Tool For Better Grazing

[By Soil Conservation Service]
Have you ever considered cross-fencing as a part of the grazing program on your farm or ranch? Yes, cross-fencing can be used as a tool to control grazing management in a farm or ranch operation.
By using cross-fencing, the livestock can more fully utilize the available grass in each pasture. Cross-fencing, also allows the grazing to be rotated from pasture to pasture, and gives the grass an opportunity to grow and recover naturally for future utilization by livestock.
To be eligible for A.S.C.S. cost share assistance on a cross-fence, the fence should serve an area which has 25 acres of improved grass like coastal on each side of it, or an area with 50 acres of native range grasses on each side of the fence.
If you qualify, cost sharing assistance through the A.S.C.S. office is available for building cross-fences. Certain standards and specifications must be met in order to receive cost-share assistance through A.C.P. program. All materials used in the cross-fence must be new. The post must be six inches or more across the top for corner and brace posts with the line posts being three inches or more across. Steel T line-posts may also be used as long as they weigh 1.33 pounds per foot without the anchor plate. The spacing of these line posts can be 10 feet apart with H brace posts to a dead man which is buried in the ground for added strength.
Four strands or more of 12" gauge domestic wire, or 13" gauge high tensile strength barbed wire is used in constructing the fence. Staples one inch to 1 1/2 inches long are used to secure the wire to wooden posts, or clips are used on steel T posts.
Cost Share Assistance
If you are interested in building a cross-fence in your place, and can qualify for cost-share assistance, you will need to make an application for assistance at the local A.S.C.S. office. Do not start construction of the fence until the application has been acted upon by the local A.S.C.S. county committee.
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If you have any questions concerning cross-fencing, our office is located at 316 Spring Street in the Ag. Building in Columbus, or you can call our office at 732-2773 in Columbus.

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Sale takes place Friday and Saturday, December 4th and 5th, at both locations and is limited to blades in stock.

W. A. VIRNAU & SONS, INC.

Sealy — 885-3549

County Agent's NOTEBOOK

(By Leroy J. Hajdik, County Extension Agent
Colorado County)

Outside Pests More Inside In The Fall

(By Leroy J. Hajdik,
County Extension Agent)

Outside insects aren't over-ly fond of cold weather and often come indoors with autumn weather.

Spiders, scorpions, and their relatives that live outdoors in the summer search for a warm place to spend the cold days of winter. Roaches and ants inside not only want to keep warm but also help themselves to stored products or food. So insect pests in the home are not only annoying, but some can inflict a painful sting or bite.

Pests often enter through open doors and windows or through vents in the attic or small cracks in the foundation. They also ride firewood inside. Once in the house they hide in clothing, under boxes or other cover.

To keep pests out, "lighten up" the house with caulking or some other type of weather stripping. This not only keeps outdoor pests from coming inside but makes the house more airtight and energy efficient.

Homeowners also can treat around the house with an approved insecticide to create a chemical barrier that kills insects or repels them. Indoors use an insecticide containing diazinon, chlorpyrifos (Dursban), propoxur (Baygon) or malathion. For an effective barrier outside the house, treat the foundation and a 5- to 10-foot strip of ground around the house with any of the above materials, with Baygon and Dursban being the longer-lasting.

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Wharton Cotton, Grain Clinic Slated Jan. 26

One of the largest and most outstanding agricultural events in Texas will be staged Tuesday, Jan. 26th when the 27th annual Wharton County Cotton and Grain Clinic is held at the spacious Silver Wings Ballroom in El Campo.

The unique event has contributed greatly to the agricultural progress of South Texas during the past quarter century and the 1982 program is dedicated to continuing that tradition.

Cotton and Grain Clinic General Chairman Dwight Holub of El Campo points out that cotton and grain are an important segment of the local economy.

For example, USDA estimates that 1981 cotton production in Wharton County grossed \$11 million on 40,000 acres that yielded 32,000 bales for 200 producers. The 1981 grain sorghum crop grossed \$25 million for 528 Wharton County farmers who planted 110,000 acres with an average yield per acre of 5,000 pounds.

Each sponsor is entitled to one exhibit space at no extra charge above the basic \$35 sponsorship fee. Space should be reserved early since it is on a "first come, first served" basis.

Fall Fruit Tree Spraying Controls Diseases

Fall is often the time when fruit tree care is forgotten or neglected, but it's a critical time for controlling many peach and plum tree diseases to insure a good crop next year.

With the arrival of fall, there's often a tendency to forget our peach and plum trees that served us so well last summer.

Applying fungicide now can stop or reduce threat of the six diseases that attack peach and plum trees in Texas. These are peach leaf curl, bacterial leaf spot and bacterial canker.

Puckered and distorted peach tree leaves that were either bright red or light green in diseased areas last spring were due to peach leaf curl fungus. The only time to effectively control this disease is in the fall with a copper-containing fungicide such as Kocide 101.

Timing of the fall spray is critical for effective control and for avoiding tree damage. Copper is a metal and may cause severe defoliation unless applied correctly. It is advisable to spray when 70 percent of the leaves fall off the tree. Spraying too early will cause leaf shed or the spray to be ineffective later.

Bacterial leaf spot and bacterial canker can be partially controlled by fall spraying with a copper fungicide. But again it's important to spray at the right time to prevent foliage burn.

Bacterial leaf spot affects both fruit and foliage. The

"OVER MY SHOULDER"

(By Rodney R. Kruse,
Port City Stockyards Co.
Sealy and Brenham)

November's cattle market was characterized by a dull mood.

Coolish days and nights encouraged cowfolks to start making plans in shaping up their cowherds for winter. Each day has brought winter closer, but no mass movement of culled cows into the market channels has occurred.

Through South, Central and East Texas packers hung around a small 10 percent of the total market receipts. Large cow runs, however, in other parts of the U.S. helped keep a tight lid on slaughter cow prices.

Before Thanksgiving big cows were generally \$35 to \$40, smaller cows shared a range of \$30 to \$36, with some thin, weak and rough looking cows \$26 to \$29.

The force in the stocker-feeder demand still came from winter grazing. In the Central Texas area country the early birds who planted in early September were in good shape. While on the other hand, those operators who planted late, got washed out and had to replant, were still waiting for more height and growth in their grazings.

Calves remained desirably fleshed for buyers as the tender, juicy calf became a thing of the past. Good steers weighing 200 to 300 pounds were mostly \$73 to \$83, few in the low \$60's, 300 to 400 pounds \$65 to \$73 and 400 to 500 pounds \$50 to \$56. Heifers 300 to 500 pounds were \$52 to \$59, some up to \$61.

Fed slaughter cattle kept treading water. Tremendous total meat supplies which included pork and poultry, gave consumers a broad array of meats to choose from. This gave beef a run for their money as the race for the consumer's dollar continued.

In late November choice fed steers in the Texas Panhandle were \$64. November's hog prices kept wishing for better times. Hogs never seemed to get headed in the upward direction and finished the month under pressure. Central, South and East Texas top hogs by month's close were \$39 to \$42. Local demand from sausage boosted good slaughter sows close to top hog prices.

In December holidays will shorten the trading period. Order buying firms will close for Christmas and New Year's resulting in area markets closing for about two weeks.

Stocker-feeders will probably follow or maybe rise a little higher than their price marks of November. Stocker operators working to finish out their numbers before the holiday break will keep stirring up stocker-feeder prices.

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